

The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Monday, November 4, 1745.

From the London Gazette, Oct. 29.

Leghorn, Oct. 11. N.S.

ON the 27th past in the Evening, Admiral Rowley with Part of his Majesty's Squadron attempted to bombard the City of Genoa, and after throwing 42 Shells, the next Morning he steered with the Fleet to the Westward; not having done, or received any Damage. On the 29th the Fleet anchored off Final, and bombarded that Place all that Day and Part of the next Night with little Success. The Masters of several Vessels arrived from thence say, that only two Houses, and Part of an Oratory had been beaten down. On the 30th the Fleet steered to the Westward, and have since anchored off the Town of St. Remo, which they reduced to a Heap of Rubbish. Two Vessels laden with Corn and Oil were taken by his Majesty's Ships, and another sunk. The last Letters from Genoa mention, that Vessels arrive there weekly laden with Provisions and warlike Stores. The Republick continue fortifying the City and Coast, and in the Castle of St. Maria, at Porto Speria, they have placed 60 Pieces of Cannon, and erected 2 Batteries of 18 and 12 Guns, at the Entrance of the Harbour. They have also built a regular Fort at Lerici, and planted 12 Pieces of Cannon, which will annoy the Vessels at Anchor in the Harbour of Spetia. Letters from the Camp of the Austrians at Castel Monferato of the 4th inst. advise, that the Austrian and Sardinian Troops were joined again. These last suffered in the Surprize of the 27th, but not so considerably as was at first reported. The Army is at present advantageously encamped, having the Hills on the Right, the Po on their Left, and the Town at their Backs. On the 30th, the Enemy invested Valentia, and on the 1st inst. the Austrians sent away all their heavy Baggage and unnecessary People out of their Camp. Upon the 2d, they finished their Bridges over the Po, and detached a strong Corps of Cavalry and Sclavonians under the Command of General Count di Gross for the Lomelline, the Enemy having sent a strong Detachment the same Way in the Morning over the Bridges which they took at Bassignano. Letters from Mantua of the 1st inst. mention the Arrival there of Prince Lichtenstein, who is to command the Austrian Army in Italy in Chief, which it is reported is soon to be reinforced. In this Port are his Majesty's Ships Roebuck, Liverpool, Nazareth Fireship, and a Xebec, who are to sail Tomorrow in Quest of Admiral Rowley.

From the Head Quarters of the Saxons at Salnau, Oct. 23. The 20th instant we received Advice, that the Enemy had marched the Day before towards Landshut, having entirely evacuated Bohemia; and according to the last Accounts they were actually encamped between Lieban

and Landshut with the main Body of the Army, the whole consisting at most in 10 or 12,000 Men, the rest being already detached in order to form a Chain from Liebau towards Tropau. The 21st Major General de Kalkkreuth marched with two Regiments, Preysing's Cavalry and Wettes's Infantry, to Hoenmauth; so that if the Enemy should undertake any thing towards Moravia, they would be at hand to go to its Assistance, it being certain that the Inhabitants there are in the greatest Anxiety on this Account, Estates coming daily to the Prince from adjacent Places. Lieutenant Colonel Galtheim set out Yesterday on his Return from Francfort, and To-day Orders were given, that the Quarter masters of the Army should reassemble themselves To-morrow, in order to mark out a Camp; but it is not known at present on which Side the Army will march, but it is supposed that it will be towards Gitschin. The Regiments of Cavalry, Hohenembs, Philibert, and Serbelloni, as also those of Infantry, Max. Hesse, Baden and Andlau, are not to send their Quarter-masters; which makes it believed that those Regiments are destined for another Expedition, which is at present also unknown. The Prince has ordered Colonel Trenck to return to the Army with his Body of Light Troops, to give an Account of the Contributions which he has received in Silesia, as also with regard to many Complaints which the Officers of his Regiment have made against him, for which Purpose a Court Martial is appointed to enquire into them.

Whitehall, Oct. 28. By a Messenger arrived Yesterday, who left Marshal Wade, with the Forces under his Command, at Darlington on the 26th inst. we have an Account, that all the Troops from Flanders were arrived at Newcastle, Berwick and Holy-Island, except 5 Companies of Colonel Ligonier's, and 3 of Brigadier Price's, the Baggage of the whole, and one Ship with Horses, which were still missing.

Leicester-House, Oct. 29. On Sunday Morning last her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was happily delivered of a Prince.

From Wye's Letter, London, Oct. 29.

Yesterday the Right Hon. Richard Hoare, Esq; was sworn in Lord Mayor of this City at Guildhall, and had the City Regalia delivered to him; and this Day he went to Westminster in the City Barge, attended by the Aldermen and the several Companies in their Barges, and took the Oaths at the Exchequer-Bar; and afterwards proceeded through the City in Procession to dine at Guildhall.--- Their Graces the Duke of Newcastle, Richmond and Montagu, Mr. Pelham, and several other Persons of Distinction, dined with his Lordship, but his Majesty was not present.

40,000 Seamen will be employed for the Year 1746.

The House of Commons adjourned to Thursday.

From the *St. James's Evening Post*, Oct. 29.

Hague, Oct. 22. O.S. The great News of the Day in this Country, is the Departure of the Abbe de la Ville, who quits this Place without taking his Leave, and without presenting his Secretary, who will stay here a few Days only to take care of his Master's Household Furniture and other Effects. This Minister received a Courier from his Court last Sunday, and Yesterday he had a Conference with the principal Members and Deputies of the State, to whom he summed up all the Grievances his Court has to alledge against the Republick, and told them among other Things, 'That their High Mightinesses had shewed themselves eager to fulfil their Treaties only with his Most Christian Majesty's Enemies, as if those that subsisted with him were less solemn and binding; and that they might make War against the King his Master, but that it was carrying the jest too far to fight him.' This Event throws us all into the greatest Perplexity, and we are not without Apprehensions that Zealard may be the first Victim of France's Resentment, and that too in a little Time.

The States General have granted a Passage for the rest of the English Foot that are going home; but their High Mightinesses have represented at the same Time, That both the Austrian Low Countries and the Republick would be exposed to great Danger by their Absence; and that it was impossible to know what Designs might yet be executed, when the Allied Army was so much weakened; that the Departure of the third Detachment might be yet suspended; and if there were absolute Occasion for those Troops in England, that Means might be concerted with the States for replacing them by others, that the Safety of the Frontiers might be provided for.

The Campaign is over both in Saxony and Bohemia; it is not however certain, but the Austrians and Saxons may attempt something in the Winter against the King of Prussia's Dominions in Germany, after the 12,000 Men, that has been detached from the Army on the Rhine, arrive in Saxony.

Affairs in Italy grow every Day worse and worse. The City of Alexandria which was expected to hold out about three Weeks, surrendered after five Days; and it is doubted whether the Citadel will hold out long: And according to all Appearances, Valenza must submit at the same time. By the Conquest of these two Places, and that of Tortona, the Spaniards will be Masters of all the Mountains, where there is no tenable City, as well as the Milanese, where there is only Pizzighitions that can make any Resistance.

It must be allowed that the French and Spanish Generals, by feigning to march towards Milan, and thereby deceiving Count Schulemburg, performed a masterly Stratagem, since the Success of the late Action may be attributed solely to it.

L O N D O N, Oct. 29.

The Government has taken up sixteen Transports in the River, on board of which 1800 Tuns of Beer are to be shipped for Newcastle for the Use of his Majesty's Forces in the North; and we hear a great Number of

Steel Caps are to be sent down at the same Time for the said Troops.

By Letters from Dublin, dated October 19. we have Advice that the Rev. Dr. Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, died at his House in Cavan-street, that Day, in the 78th Year of his Age: He was a Gentleman greatly beloved, was a good Friend to his Country in general, and to the Poor in particular; also a Man of an unbounded Genius, as his several Writings will be a long standing Testimony of, to all who are Lovers of Wit, Humour and Satire.

We hear that Orders are given for a Company of Foot to be sent to Tilbury Fort and Sheerness, for their better Defence.

On Saturday eight Companies more of the Foot Guards, with great Part of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland's Baggage, Horses, &c. arrived in Town from Flanders.

A whole Troop of Hussars are likewise come over with them, with their Horses and Accoutrements.

An Account came by the last Holland Mail, that an English Privateer of eighteen Carriage-Guns, supposed the Fox of Bristol, is taken by the French, and carried into St. Malo's.

By the Death of the Duke of Powis his Estate falls to the Lord Montgomery, the only Survivor of that ancient Family.

According to our Last Letters from Vienna, the following is a very exact List of the Loss sustained in the Action of the 30th September, on the Side of the Allies; and we have Reason to believe, that by the next Mail we shall receive a List of the same Nature from Berlin.

Of the Infantry.	Of the Cavalry.	Horses.
1002 killed,	63 killed,	229 killed.
2347 wounded.	444 wounded,	530 wounded,
1937 missing.	187 missing.	305 missing.
5286	694	1064

According to the best Computation that can be made, the Loss of the Saxons amounted to about 700 Men.

Extract of a Letter from St. Eustatia, June 16.

Within eighteen Days past the French Privateers have taken near twenty of our Northern Men, and most of them within a Day's Sail of this Place.

They write from the Hague, that according to the Plan concerted by the Allies, an Army of 120,000 Men will be formed in the Neighbourhood of Brussels in the Beginning of the Month of March, under the Command of Field-Marshal Bathiani, and the Prince of Waldeck.

Last Night Matthew Pugh, the Madman, who drew his Sword in St. James's Chapel, as mentioned in our former, was, by the Board of Green-Cloth, sent to Bedlam.

The True Briton, Kelly, from Virginia for Liverpool, is lost on the Coast of Ireland.

The Nonpareil, Sherman, of and from Barbados for Cork with 170 Hogheads of Rum, is ashore near Dingle: The Crew are all saved and part of the Cargo.

Extract of a Letter from Weymouth, dated Oct. 26.

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that sail'd from thence the 23d in the Evening, the Master whereof reports, that that Morning two Gentlemen arriv'd there from France, who told him that an English Man of War, of about 60 or 70 Guns had been in Chace of ten Merchantmen and two Frigates, their Convoy, off of Odigeran Bay, and that a very hard Gale of Wind springing up in the Night, not only his Majesty's Ship, but the whole Fleet she was in Chace of, were driven on shore in the above Bay and every Soul perish'd; and that they had taken up 600 dead Bodies near Odigeran the next Morning.

Bank Stock 138 1 4th a 5 8ths.

From the London Evening Post, Oct. 29.

Paris, Oct. 29. The Marquis d'Ecouville, Chamberlain to the King of Prussia, who lately arrived here with the News of the late Battle in Bohemia, has been received with uncommon Marks of Distinction, and the Court has given him the strongest Assurances of her sincere Desire to keep up the most perfect Union with his Prussian Majesty, and to come into no Measures that may bein the least prejudicial to him. Several Councils have been held at Fontainebleau, in the King's Presence, on the present Posture of Affairs, and in particular on the Subject of the last Dispatches from the Marquis de Valory and the Abbe de la Ville. Marshal Belleisle assisted at these Councils: This General and his Brother are still in great Credit at Court; and at one of these Councils it was resolv'd to give the Command of the Army on the Rhine to Marshal Belleisle; and this, we hear, has been done at the Request of a certain Power. At the same Time it was resolv'd that this Army shall act during the Winter, and we are assur'd that it will go into no Quarters, unless it be in the Electorates of Mentz and Triers. It has been judg'd proper to make a powerful Diversion on that Side, in order to defeat any Projects against our Frontiers, and hinder the Courts of Vienna and Dresden from putting in Execution their Scheme against Prussia. Marshal Belleisle and his Brother will sit out in a few Days for the Rhine. We continue all over the Kingdom, with great Diligence, the new Levies of Troops and Militia, and Orders are issu'd for all the Corps to be compleat by the 15th of March next.

Genoa, Oct. 11. It is very true that the English Admiral Rowley belov'd about 600 Bombs and 2000 Bullets, upon the Port of St. Remo; and that the Inhabitants are ruin'd, and the Place reduced to a Heap of Rubbish. But what is extremely singular, is the Reception this News has met with here, where every Body seems to be very well pleas'd with the Event. There has been Care taken to furnish the Inhabitants of St. Remo with Artillery and Small Arms sufficient for their Defence, if they had thought proper to have us'd them; but the Town being split into two Factions, they could agree about nothing, except sending a Deputation, which gave the English an Opportunity of mooring their Vessels as they thought proper, without Loss or Danger. When they began to fire upon the Town, it was too late to think upon a Defence; and now they are undone, and have sent hither for Relief, they have been told, That as they are neither Genoese, nor Dependants on Genoa, they have no Reason to expect it.

From the General Evening Post, Oct. 29.

L O N D O N, Oct. 29.

The Master of the Packet which brought the last Mail from Holland, having given Information that 3 Men of War and 10 large Transports were all ready to sail from Ostend Harbour, we hear an Express has been sent to Admiral Vernon with Advice thereof.

Letters from Genoa assure us, that the second Son of the Pretender, who is now at Paris, will certainly make a Descent on Ireland, with a large Body of Forces from Ferrol; from which Place he will also be supported with Money, Arms and Ammunition.

There is Advice that Admiral Byng was safely arrived at Holy-Island, near Berwick, with the Fleet under his Command from the Downs.——The Admiral having been informed, that the Inhabitants of that Island had frequently supplied the French Privateers with Provisions, he has put a Number of Men ashore there, to prevent the like Practice for the future.

Notwithstanding the Steadiness hitherto shewn by his Sardinian Majesty, the Friends of France pretend to be very confident, that he may now think himself obliged to join Interests with the Courts of France and Spain.

'It this should be the Case, it will undoubtedly be regretted that the Affairs of Italy have not been taken more Care of.'

E D I N B U R G H, November 4.

Extract of a Letter from London.

It was mov'd in the House of Commons, that a Committee be now appointed to enquire into the Causes of the Progress of the Rebellion in Scotland, and the Question being put, it pass'd in the Negative.

The Highland Army having entirely evacuated this City, march'd Southward; the City Company have resum'd the Guard, and arm'd themselves with Cudgels and what Weapons they could get, in order to preserve the Peace of the Inhabitants, and restrain the Vagrants who infested the Neighbourhood.

We hear from Kinross, that a French Servant of one of the Gentlemen who came along with the Arms, &c. having loitered behind; was seiz'd at Kinross by some of the Country People, and carried Prisoner to the Happy Janet in the Road. He had several Letters about him, but he drew his Sword and defend'd himself, till he had chewed and torn in small Pieces the most material.

From Stirling, That the Highland Guard opposite to Alloa having withdrawn and carried off their Cannon that command'd the Passage, the Garrison sallied out, and destroy'd some Boats that had been us'd in transporting the Baggage from the North.

We hear from Perth, That several People there met and solemniz'd his Majesty's Birth-day; that in the Evening a Tumult arose, in which some Persons lost their Lives.

Letters from Argyleshire inform, That there is a Ship arriv'd in the Isle of Col from Spain, load with Arms Ammunition and Money; that the People of that Island being encouraged by this Supply, pass over to the Isle of Mull, where they were join'd by the Macleans, &c. and had resolv'd to force their Way through this Shire, thence

Passes of which are guarded by three Independent Companies and some Volunteers.

Detachments from the Castle have been searching this City and Suburbs, and have gleaned up a few Arms that escaped the Highlanders Search. They have also apprehended some Stragglers that loitered behind.

P. S. The Highland Army continues to march Southward.

An Account of the Siege of the Bass.

THE Bass is a strong Rock in the Firth of Forth, standing between Fife and East-Lothian, within 5 Miles of Dunbar, in which there was a Garrison of 50 Men, commanded by a Captain, and his respective Officers, whereof Charles Maitland was Governor in 1688, and defended it strenuously for his Master King James, till 1690. Then having small Hopes of King James's Restoration, wanting Provisions, Ammunition, and other Necessaries, was forced to give it up to the Government, who made Mr. Fletcher of Salton Governor; he having 4 of King James Officers Prisoners, they boldly surprised the Garrison, and sent all the Soldiers ashore, which being reported in the Country, where there were many Favourers, they were supplied with Men, Provisions and Ammunition. Intelligence thereof being carried to France to King James, there was a Ship sent with all Sorts of Provisions and Stores, and 2 Boats, one that carried 2 Pattaroes, 12 Musquets and rowed with 12 Oars, and another smaller Boat.

But afterwards their Provisions falling short, the Garrisons sent the 12 oared Boat by Night, to bring off some Sheep and other Necessaries, which they frequently received from their Friends; and the Government being informed thereof, sent some Companies to guard the Coast, who surprised several of the Garrison, when they came ashore, and thereby their Communication with the Land being stopped, they went out by Night in their Boats, and took several Ships; one laden with Salt, whence having taken what was convenient, she was ransomed from Edinburgh; a Dutch Doggar which they plundered and put off again, and a Ship laden with Wheat, which they thought to have carried to the Bass; but the Wind proving contrary, drove them to the Coast of Montrose, where she run ashore, and the Men getting safe to Land, dispersed in the Country; and falling again short of Provisions, they went in their Boat to the Isle of May, where they took several Sheep, and what Coals their Boat could carry. But the Government being enraged at their re-

peated Boldness, King William ordered the whole Revenue of the Kingdom to be expended on their Reduction and on that Account sent 2 Frigates, one of 60, and another of 50 Guns, who lay battering two Days, without doing any Damage to the Garrison, though the Ships had several of their Men killed, and their Rigging and Sail cut and shattered, and their Ships so much damaged, that they cost the Treasury of Scotland about 500 Pounds to repair them.

Afterwards there were two Ships appointed constantly to attend that Service, whereby the Garrison was rendered incapable of procuring any Provisions by the Use of the Boats; however, there came after some time, a small Privateer from Dunkirk, laden with Rusk and other Necessaries; But the Garrison became so weak of Men that they had not Hands enough to hoist up the Rusk, but were obliged to borrow 10 Sailors to assist them; and when they had got only 7 Bags into the Garrison, the largest of the 2 Ships bore down upon the Privateer, who was forced to cut her Cables, to prevent her being run down, so that the Garrison was then in worse Condition for holding out than before, having 10 Sailors added to their Number, and only 7 Bags of Rusk, which could serve but a short time; wherefore the Governor was obliged to put each Man of the Garrison to the Allowance of two Ounces of raw Rusk Dough in 24 Hours.

About that time, Mr. Trotter was taken and condemned for aiding and assisting the Place, and Captain Alexander Haliburton, Captain William Frazer, Mr. William Witham, and Mr. William Nicolson, who belonged to the Garrison, were taken on Shore, and condemned to be hanged; and the Day of Mr. Trotter's Execution being come, the Gibbet was erected at Castle town, and he being brought to the Place, a Gun was fired from the Bass, amongst the Crowd, which terrified them, and obliged them to remove the Gibbet to a farther Distance, where he was hanged. The rest, who lay in Prison at Edinburgh under Condemnation, were reprieved from time to time, till set at Liberty by the Capitulation.

[The Remainder of this in our next.]

☉ This Day, the 22d Day of the Moon, it is high Water at Leith, Forenoon, at 7 o'clock, 30 M. Afternoon, at 7, 54 M. Tuesday, Forenoon, at 8 18 M. Afternoon, at 8, 42 M. Wednesday, Forenoon at 9, 3 M. Afternoon, at 9, 30 M.